NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

CITY ITEMS.

THE LAST SPASM .- The supporters of the Tea Table, after being quiet'y and decently laid out on Saturday night in the Assistants, were so astonished that they remained in a perfect epileptic stupor until Monday afternoon. As the hour of five drew near the disconsolate Council of Ten roused themselves and resolved on a dying effort to resuscitate the doubly-rejected Tea and Cigars. They finally privailed upon Assistant Ald Smith of the Eleventh Ward to give their last convulsive three in the shape of a motion to reconsider the annihilating rote of Saturday, and concur with the other Board is establishing the tea. The motion to reconsider was put and lost, 13 voting against it, and McCarthy of the Fourth, Barr of the Sixth, Webb of the Berenth, and Smith of the Eleventh in its favor .-President Starte ant's, the only voice for ten on Saturity, was now, as it ought to be, against it -The people of the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Beventh Wards will be looking after these twosided Representatives of theirs; there should be some weighty reason for this sudden change o opinion, but when pressed to explain we presume the dodge will be "Oh, we only voted to reconsi der-of course we should have voted against con currence." It's very lucky that the reconsideration failed-for the four year, we mean; the people have sready quietus for the Ten, if it should ever be re sacted by the Council. For decency's sake, kind Aldermen, let the departed rest in peace; do not wake the dead, buried, and (but for your continual sabbling) forgotten Ten Table! If you won't work for \$4 per day, ray so at once, and give place to those who will. Of one thing be assured ; the people will sooner do without your services and your dig sity than feed you at the public crib. The flesh sots are gone beyond your powers of restoration.

THE CENSUS. - Meeting of the Assistant Marshals -A mee ing of the Assistant Marshals convened at the house of Mr. C. B. Foote, 35 Chambers at last evening, at the call of a Committee suggested by Hon. H. F. Talmadge, U. S. Marshal of the Southern District of New-York, when Mr. Hezekiah B. Chapman was appointed Chairman, and J. L. Browne, Secretary.

Mr. Robertson of the Seventh Ward explained he object for which the meeting was called, and closed by recommending a Committee of Five to le appointed to have circulars printed, with the kading questions, for the purpose of leaving with families, the heads of which were either not at home or not able at the time to answer the ques tions correctly.

Mr. Bull, Fourth Ward, opposed the motion ; as did several others. It was finally laid on the table. Mr. Robertson of the Seventh moved the ap pointment of a Committee of Five to adopt a uni form mode of action. Carried.

The Chair then appointed Leonard Hazeltine, Solomon King, W. W. Lyons, J. E. Woodbridge and Wm. S. Gregory, said Committee.

A motion to adjourn then prevailed - the meeting to be called at the pleasure of the above Committee

PUBLIC HEALTH.-From the City Inspector's books we make up the following Weekly Report of Deaths, in the City and County of New-York, from the 29th of June to the 6th day of June, 1850:

Men, 55; Women, 50; Boys, 58; Giris, 75-Total, 276, Men, 55; Worseo, 50; Boys, 18; E Distantials
Abrobs. 1 Drownod.
Apopinty 6 Dyamtery
Assima. 1 Epitopsy
Breeling from Erystpelis
Erned or scal'd 4 puerperal.
Cancer 1 cancer 1 cancer 1 typhoid
Caustine 4 typhus
Colors Infant'n 17 Gout. Total.......276

-Under 1 year, 97; 1 to 2 years, 41; 2 to 5 years, 21;

Places or Nativity.—United States, 191; Ireland, 53; Engined, 10; Scotland, 4; Waies, 1; Germany, 9; France, 1; Holland, 1; Switzerland, 1; Italy, 1; West Indies, 1; Unanowe, 3.

From Heapital, Bellevue, 8; Bloomingdale Asylum for Issane, 1; Ward's Island, 1; Gity Hospital, 4; Alms House, Blacawell's Island, 4; Colored House, 1; Cold Persons, 5; This is an increase of 20 over the last previous

report. Cholera Infantum has increased 10, con. vasions 7, diarrhea 7, dysentery 7, inflammation of bowels 5, marasmus 5; fevers have generally decreased, apoplexy also. The corresponding week last year showed 702 deaths-cholera being 317 of the number. This gives a decrease for the year (excluding cholers) of 109, or 42 per cent. The run of principal diseases compares as follows:

| 1849. 1850. | 1849. 1850. | 1849. 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 1850. | 18 The increasing mortality among children is th

worst, and permanently the worst, feature in our reports. We have this week sixty per cent of all the deaths under ten years of ago; fifty-eight per cent under five; fifty per cent under two; thirtyfee per cent under one year! Of course this be som of destruction among infants swells the native mortality-nearly 70 per cent of the whole being native born. The health of the Public Institutions remains remarkably good; there are about 1,300 emigrants on Ward's Island, and only one death reported for the week. There is some sickness there, but nothing of a virulent type. The weather for the past week has been very warm, and this, in connection with the advent of the 4th of July, is sufficient to account for a much larger increase of mortality than we have recorded. The tempera-

For the same period in 1849:

6 A. M...76 71 63 62 63 62 64.....65 11 M.....78 36 73 75 76 74 78.....76 6-7 - In Philadelphia, last week, the deaths were 264; adults, 71; children, 193! Under one year, 127. Of Cholera Infantum, 58. The average moon

THE FREE SCHOOL Law, which is attracting at present so much attention throughout the State, was brought up for discussion on Saturday evening, before the Teachers' Association. As many of the country teachers will be present in thir City at the Annual Convention in August, the manner in which the law works in the District Schools will be fully explained. The Association owes it to itself, as well as to the community at large, to set this matter before the people in its true light, so that they may vote intelligently upon the subject in November.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

VOL. X NO 2879.

We notice among the passengers by the Georgia our friend Jesse H. Glles, who left The Trib-

une establishment among the exclient of the Cali-

fornia gold-bunters. Mr. G. was for a considerable

period publisher of the Placer Times at Sacramen-

to City, where he managed to please himself, and

everybody else. We understand be has become

perfectly satisfied with California, and, having so-

cured a share of her dust, gladly returns to locate

in a country which has other attractions than gold.

We had the pleasure of a visit, yesterday,

from Hon. KIMBALL H. DIMMICK, one of the most

staunch and enterprising citizens of California .-

The last time the writer of this saw Judge Dim-

mick, was in the town of Monterey, where he was

assisting to frame that Constitution under whose

shield California claims admission to our Union .-

Judge D. looks as hale and active as then, and we

trust, when he returns to the Pacific Coast in the

Fall, he will continue to do as good service in the

Hos. E. G. Squier,-Mr. Squier, our bold and

energetic Charge to Central America, arrived yes-

terday in the Georgia. His stay among us will be

brief, as he intends returning to Nicaragua in Sep

tember next. Mr. S. has grown several shades

browner in the hot sun of the mid-tropics, but, as he

informs us, he has fully tested the salubrity of the

Nicaraguan climate. We understand that he has

in readiness for the press a work on the present

condition of Nicaragua, which will appear oppor

tunely for the numbers of Americans thronging

MORE STARRING -At about 6 o'clock Monday

morning a young girl named Catherine Minouye

was stabbed accidentally in a rescontre between

James Hamilton and John Gallagher, corner of An-

thony and Center sts. The girl was not very

badly hart. The men proceeded to carve each

other, one getting a cut in the arm, and the other a

stab in the breast, but no dangerous wounds were

DEPARTURE OF THE GUARDS .- The Seventh

Regiment (National Guards) mustered yesterday

afternoon in the Park, and, after a brief drill, pro-

ceeded on their journey to Boston. They made a

splendid appearance, and will have a hearty wel

SMUGGLING .- The Revenue officers at the quar

antine yesterday detected some of the passengers

of a Bremen vessel in the act of taking ashore a

large quantity of bristles, nicely stowed away in

NORTH AMERICA.-This boat, which struck upo

a rock below Newark, in the Passaic, on Saturday

morning, was got off Sunday afternoon by means

of steam pumps, and was immediately towed to

FIRE -At about 1 o'clock Monday morning,

stable on Twenty second-st. between Second and

Third ave's, was burned to the ground. Two hor

his former in ention, and opened his excellent establish

Mr. Wilcox's U. S. School Agency for pro

curing Teachers, &c. is a very useful and thriving institu-tion. See his advertisement on the 5th page.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE FIRE .- It is calculated that the whole loss

by the fire of Sunday will be somewhere near

\$400,000; the amount of Insurance, about \$260,000

actual loss \$150,000. In the storehouse where the

fire first broke out, was a great quantity of valuable property. In the garret loft were 780 bales of

hemp; the floors below were filled with 1,200 hogs.

heads of sugar and molasses, 7,000 bags of flax

seed, 100 bales of goat skins, 100 tuns lignum vites

12,000 bushels of corn, 78 bales of gunny cloth, 700

bushels of salt, 750 barrels of flour, 300 tuns of los

wood, 700 sacks of salt, 500 bags and 200 kegs of

saltpetre. The whole of the contents and the store,

were completely destroyed. The goods on storage

were estimated to be worth about \$150,000. A list

of insurances has been made out which much more

than covers the loss-probably considerable pro

perty had been removed since the insurances were

effected. The list is as follows:

effected. The list is as follows:

Eins, Hariford, \$3,46; Eins, New York, \$10,000; Albany, Albany, \$5,400; Albany Metual, Albany, \$5,000; American, Philadelphia, \$10,000; Augusta, Augusta, Ga\$5,000; Broadway, New-York, \$5,000; Ciry, do, \$10,000; Eage, do, \$10,000; Assa River, do, \$10,000; Friemens, Albany, \$5,000; Franklin, Boston, \$10,000; Friemens, Albany, \$5,000; Franklin, Boston, \$10,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, \$10,000; Ageria Mousal, New York, \$10,001; Howard, do, \$10,000; Ageria Good, do, \$10,000; Vallocal College, Albany, Albany

A number of dwellings on the Hights were or

fire at different times; among them those of Mr. Carter and of the late Mr. Lewis on Columbia st.

and one at the corner of Pineapple and Willow

sts. Many houses were visited by fiery showers

upon their roofs, and it was only by constant watch-

fulness that the conflagration was prevented from

The progress of the flames was checked by

Thompson's fine store on the south and Trappel's

warehouse on the north, both of which resisted the

A number of vessels lying at the various wharves

were in the most imminent danger, and three or

four were really on fire; but they were towed

away from their dangerous position by one of the

Fulton Ferry boats. The ship John G. Coster was

fried considerably on one side; a brig's stern was

somewhat burned, and an open lighter was very

Eighteen buildings, including the storage sheds

were consumed. There is a hot fire in the ruins yet,

PROBABLE MURDER.—The body of James Wild

who resided with his brother, Davil Wild, at Fish-

erman's Hall, near the Penny Bridge, was found

on Sunday, in the water near that place. There

was a frightful gash, as if done by a sharp and

heavy instrument, on the left side of his face, the

cheek being nearly gone, and his wrists were much

bruised. From the wounds and other circum

stances, suspicions are entertained that he was

WREELY REPORT of Deaths and Interments in

the city of Brooklyn for the week ending July 6:

tion 3. Convulsions 2. Cholera Morbus 1. Congesti

of Lungs 2, Dropsy 2, Dropsy in the Chest 2, Epi-lepsy 1, Inflammation of Brain 1, Inflammation of Bowels 2, Killed accidental 1, Malformation 3, Old

Males 13, Females 14, Adults 16, Children 11-

Total 27. Interments in Greenwood and other Brooklyn grounds, from New-York and other

visiting the center of the city.

most terrible heat.

nearly destroyed.

come in the old cradle of Liberty.

this City by the steamer Mohegan.

lins, of 125 Rosevelt-st.

ment at the Highlands for the season.

Whig ranks, as he has already done.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1850.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

N. Y. CITY INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.-We trust that no Delegate will forget the change of locality of the next meeting, this evening, from the Opera tive Bakers' Hall to the Supreme Court Room of the New City Hall, (about the center of the building-entrance fronting the City Hall,) which has been granted to the Delegates from the Benevolent and Protective Trade Associations of New-York by the City Authorities. The Constitution will be finally disposed of, and the Congress enter upon the important business for which it has been called-Labor Reform.

MEETINGS To NIGHT .- N. Y. City Industrial Congress, in the Supreme Court Room of the New City Hall, Park; Operative Stone Masons' Chartered Benevolent Society, at Montgomery Hall, 76 Prince st.; Journeymen Umbrella-Frame Makers, at Military Hall, Bowery; Cigar Makers, at Taomey's Fourteenth Ward "Democratic" Headquarters, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts.; Journeymen Plumbers, at Keen's Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts; Manufacturing Jewelers, at Riley's Fifth Ward Hotel, corner of West Broadway and Franklin sta; German Tailors, at Schaefer's, Seventh av. between Sixteenth and Seventeenth star; the members of the late Butchers' Melting Association, at the Hide House corner of First av. and Fifth st.

Liberty Party Convention at Syracuse.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
SYRACUSE, Thursday, July 4. FRIEND GREELEY: The Liberty Party Convention proceeded this morning to the nomination of candidates. The result was the presentation to the public of-

passed; but only some clauses of it were adopted, eaving other clauses for consideration to-day. The clause for the prohibition by law of the sale of intoxicating drinks was discussed this foreacon.

J. C. Hathaway moved to insert tobacco also. and stated that 500 out of 700 intemperate convicts who were conversed with on this subject, confessed that the use of tobacco had occasioned their intemperance by inducing a taste and a desire for intoxicating drinks.

Gerrit Smith contended that the sale of intoxicating drinks was a crime, because all the results of their use as dranks are injurious and criminal. There is no safety either of life or property in a community where such drinks are used. He con-tended that the moderate drinker was a drunkard; the only difference between him and the set bein that which exists between the pig and the hog. friend once told him that he had observed that all his bargains made before dinner were good ones, while those made immediately after dinner were bad ones; and be found the difference was occasioned by the effect on his mind of the wine he was in the habit of taking at dinner. It is true, he con-tended, that the least quantity of intoxicating drink disturbs to a greater or less extent the serenity and equilibrium of mind, and therefore the moderate

drinker is a drunkard.

Mr. Pruyn and Mr. Jackson opposed the propo sition, insisting that civil government has no right to deal with remote evils, but only those which are directly against the life, liberty and property of the citizen. If all immoralities are to be declared A woman was rescued from drowning at Barclay at pier on Sunday afternoon, by Chas. Colcriminal and punished, where is Government to stop? The debate was earnest, and characterized We refer our readers to the advertisemen of our old friend, Col. Jones, late Sheriff of this County in which it will be seen that the Co onel has departed from

by many nice distinctions.

This, as well as the remaining clauses of the resolution, as I gave it yesterday, were unani-monally passed—those who opposed not voting The atternoon session was mainly occupied in

discussing the resolution declaring slave-stealing a high duty in which all true philasthropists are bound to engage. Stealing men into Slavery they ted against Nature and God: but the stealing of slaves into Freedom they sanction and sauctify as an act of the highest loveliness. There was no op-position to this doctrine, and the time was occupied by the sgents of the under-ground Railroad in relat-ing their experiences. Wm. L. Chaplin stated that since the organization of this noti Slavery de-partment in New-York in 1835, over 2,000 slaves had been passed in safety from the South to the North! He stated the cases of about a hundred a aves whose right to freedom is now pending in the various Courts of the South. These cases are brought up through the instrumentality of the Agents because their maternal ancestor two centuries back was a free woman and was hidnapped into Slavery, which fact, if it can be proved, will liberate all her descendants, because the right of the mother, no matter how far back, is the right of all her desc

At the evening session, the Convention heard gave a minute account of the late attempt to carr-off a family of negroes, and of the trial, which re sulted in a judgment against him and seven others, to the value of the persons claimed as slaves, and costs, amounting in all to over \$5,000. In consequence of the public excitement, the slave-hunters had concluded to abandon the negroes and sue for their value. They are now recognition for the contract of the contract their value. They are now prosecuting forty or fifty individuals of that section, under the law imposing a fine of \$500 for any interference in behalf of runaway slaves.

It was proved that those Slaves had been per-mitted to cross the Obio River at pleasure, and that they took advantage of this to make their escape. case against Crocker and others was tried, refused to charge the Jury to this effect; and on the con-trary, so referred to the matter as to leave the imtrary, so referred to the matter as to leave the impression with the Jury that it was of no consequence! Judge McLean is declared to be looking toward the Presidency, and he has been prostituting the United States Court, the highest tribunal for the guarantee of human rights, to the slave power! On that occasion he overruled a decision he made in Ohio some years since, and followed the decision in the case of Prigs rs. The State of Persexulvania from which he they made able the Pennsylvania, from which he then most ably dis-sented. The Judge seems to have very much faller in the estimation of the Anti-Slavery men, and they are determined that he shall never be President of the Republic.

GERRIT SMITH, from the Business Committee, presented the following resolutions:

presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That passing events do but deepen our conviction that a certain religion is the greatest hindrance to the deliverance of the size.

Resolved, That every sizenholding government is but a piracy; and that hence if pirates invade Cuba, South Carolina, Brazil or Georgia, there is no more season why abolithouts and believers in righteous civil government should sympathize with the invaded than with the invading pirates.

Resolved, That the government is desolve universelved.

Resolved. That he government is deeply unjust, which disfranchises woman; which desies its subjects to buy and sell freely wherever they please; which permits the axie of intoxicating drinks; which consumes the earnings of its subjects in wars; which because and proaces land monopoly; which refuses to the accused or to any party litigant, the right of hearing his cause tried by judges and jurors, who are not members of secret societies; or which sanctions or permits the matchiess crime of alwery.

or which sanctions or permits the matchiess crime of slavery.

Reselved, That every member of the Liberty Party of this State abould feel it to be his first duty to that party, to subscribe and pay for, and to induce at least one other person to either the aid pay for, the Liberty Party Paper.

Hiberon, We learn that Samuel R. Ward proposes to establish a Liberty Party paper in the city of Boston;

Escotecod, Therefore, that we commond him to the friends of righteous civil government in New-England, as an able and eloquent advocate of such government.

Whereas, The New-York State Temperance Society has, from the first, proclaimed that the suppression by civil government of the sale of intolicating drinks is a measure most suphalically indispensable to the success of the cause of Temperance; and Bhareas, Al is late annual meeting, it reconsidered and rescended its Resolution that it is grossly inconsistent for the friends of Temperance to be connected with political parties which refine to favor the adoption of the aforesald measure;

measure:

Bouted, Therefore, that a member of the Liberty Party
can to more belong to the unprincipled. New-York State
Temperation Society than he can to one of the run political to suited. That we a mpat' ize with William Lloyd Gar a said the American Acti-Siavery Society quater the opresentations, reproaches, and motocratic cutrages

PRICE TWO CENTS.

which they suffer; and that while others dequence them as In Adel, we bid them preserves in the Christian work of overtirewing Savery, the securand the current religion. If Arreas, it is common to sit musting as negro-stealers, those who promote the escape of American Slaves;

those who promote the escape of American staves;

Resolved, therefore, That, it uses judgment such negrostealing, notwithstanding it is demonsted by a spurious
humanity, and a spurious resignon, will yet on scknowledge
de to be as high and as in morrable a service as any other to
which a true financity and a true resignon call use.

Whereas, the Vigilance Committee in the City of NewYork is doing much is promote this kind of negro-stealing:

to me ty Party.

The Party would quickly cease, were there no market for its products; and whereas, he who farnishes the mouve to sin, does thereby make the sin his

Resolved, therefore, that the consumers of the products of

Resolved. therefore, that the consumers of the products of American Slavery are smoog those who are responsible for the continuous and for the sin of American Slavery. Whereas, the power of the Liberty Party against Slavery would be immeasurably horeased by the abstinence of its members from alave produce.

Resolved, Therefore, that we suggest whether it is not the duty of them all to purify and atrengthen their souls and confirm their Anti Slavery integrity, by adopting the self-design measure.

Resolved, That if the American Colonization Society must take to Liberta any portion of our free colored people, we should greatly prefer that it be that portion of these guilty of the treachery and baseness of belonging to pro-aisvery, ecclesiastical and oro-slavery political parties.

Resolved, That the hatred with which William H Seward is prefered on account of his declaration, that there is an authority higher than that of human taw, farnishes another pairs in whence of the political statelam of a large share of the American people.

paisin overthe to the problem of righteous civil the American people.

Residend, That we invite the friends of righteous civil government, to meet in National Convention in the City of Uswego, on he first Wednesday of October next (2d) for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Providency and Vice-Positionry of the United States.

Tours, &c. L. A. HINE.

HAVANA.

The American Coussi-The Prisoners-Present State of Affairs.

Havana Correspondence of The Tribune.
Havana, Wednesday, July 3, 1850. Mesers, Greeley & McElrath:

The Congress, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore McKeever, has been in port severa days, having arrived off the Harbor the 27th ult -The usual national courtesies have been exchanged with much apparent cordiality.

The purposed violence to the Consul has not been perpetrated. His house has been invested several nights by ruffian gange, varying from 15 to 50 in number, but not the slightest insult offered to the inmates, or attempt at entrance made .-Whether preparation for their hospitable reception, or their natural prudence, suggested a more convenient season. I do not know.

Another idle gasconade has been traveling from lip to lip to day: "That if the Consul presumes to hoist the National flag to day, the Catalans will tear it down." The flags will go to their accustomed place, at his office and residence, and wave in safety over the heads of the populace. A few respectable persons have been occupied in creating the excitement against the Consul and keeping it alive, but they have not been sustained, as they anticipated, by their countrymen. If any mischief is done, it will be at an unguarded moment, and, as

done, it will be at an unguarded moment, and, as any other similar crime is committed, by the vileat creatures of the community.

The sloop of war Germantown, followed the frigate Congress into port, and they rest gracefully upon the waters of the upper part of the harbor. The Albany is looked for every moment from Penescols—and we wait with much anxiety the mails due to morrow, by the Isabel, to learn the course adopted by the Government, for adjustment or vinducation.

or rindication.

The parties arrested at Cardenas, of which you were advised in my last, still remain in durance. Mr. Rolando, it seems was the offender, in exploding the percussion cap, and Mr. Doyle the abetter, by being in the same room: seriously there is no other offense—for which two American citizens, in the pursuit of honest business avocations, under the sanction and protection of treaty stipulations, are treated with the grossest indignities within the reach of Spanish malice.

A friend of the parties came here to enlist the aid of General Campbell, and called also upon Commodore McKerver, but neither had any power

Commodore McKerver, but neither had any power to act that would be recognised by this Government, and therefore could not immediately interpose.— Mr. Doyle has been released from prison, but re-mains under acrest until the military tribunals can

dispose of him.

The Diaria de la Marino, has a very pointed threat in its number of July 1st, sauctioned by the Government Censors, and therefore, by approval, of the highest authority—in which American residents are alleded to. They affect to give words of continuously under the supposition of criminal action. castion—under the supposition of criminal action against the Government. I have been much among who would consort with plotters against the Government. They may speak of occarrences about them, not in the spirit of hostility—but with the wish, perhaps, that some of the legal cuils. might be remedled by their wise men—and that the present difficulties might be soothed and settled by a delivery of the prisoners. The article is writ-ten, not with much reflection, I deem, and forget-ting that where there is one American here, eo-gaged in busines, there are thousands in that reighboring land," of their own citizens—their own kindred, who write in no gentle terms of the Gov-ersment and people—speak and act as they please, without molestation.

The Falcon is in the offing, which compels me to close, as the Georgia will only wait exchange o

passeggrs.

There have been twelve arrests of Crooles in the vicinity of Cardenas, in the past week, on saspicion of treasonable practice—that is, the pre-sumption to think. As ever, your devoted, Q. U.o.

We learn by several passengers who arrived

esterday in the Georgia, that the position of Gen. Campbell, the U. S. Consul at Havana, is one of considerable peral, at present. Gangs of men, to the number of 40 and 50, nightly surround his house, and would have stormed it ere this, had they not been intimidated by the preparations for its defense. Several of Gen. Campbell's friends remain with him, and the house is well supplied with arms, In addition to this, a company of twenty five Americans, who are working in a machine shop near at nand, have secretly armed themselves with revolvers, and are in readiness to leap to his rescue at an instant's warning. His bearing was uniform y brave and determined, and the Americans in the city had little fear but that he would be able to maintain his position, and the honor of his country.

Our Havana correspondent confirms this account n the following letter, which was written previous to the Georgia's arrival:

Havana Correspondence of The Tribune. HAVANA, Friday, June 28, 1850.

Mesers. Gredey & McElrath:

Although I have sent you by the schr. Orb, for Baltimore, this morning, a brief sammary, I am compelled by the developments of a few hours to address you this evening, by the Childe Harold, to leave in the morning for your city.

An attempt to assail the residence of the American

An attempt to assail the residence of the American Consul, it is whispered, will be made to-night or to-morrow night by a portion of the Catalan volunteers. The information seems to be well derived, and comes through responsible and respectable channels, yet names cannot be given without compromising friendly parties. The condition of the Consul's family at this moment forbids the thought of moving them, or perhaps he night comply with the request of Capt Loweds and place them on board the Germantown for safety.

ply with the request of Capt Lownds and place them on board the Germantown for safety.

The Consul has not felt inclined to retire from his position, although he has been urged to do so, for the reason that he would be condemned by those personally hostile to him as having deserted his post, and, it would be alleged, without cause. However, the confinement of his daughter, Mrs. Sloo, and indisposition of other members of the family, preclude the accessity of other argumenthem was stay. The Germantown is in sight outside, and if the house is invested we shall do as well as we can, and we hope to keep clean the banner that will float over us until communication.

can be made with her, or until troops of the G vernment reach the ground. I think the nerve for the deed will be found wanting, but I may be mis-

There will be three or four friends with the Con-

There will be three or lour friends with the Consul until these excitements are passed, but not very well provided with defensive materials.

JUNE 29—The night has passed without the purposed demonstration against the Consul.

Today being the feast day of St. Peter and St. Paul, the "Vesperos Sicilianoa" may be deferred for to-night, as a gathering can be better covered from observations under the usual festivities of the occasion. The trial of Mr. Johnson has not yet cleared, but we have no new arrests among stranclosed, but we have no new arrests among stran gers since those reported in my last.
Your obedient servant, Q.U.O.

THINGS ON THE ISTHMUS.

Deaths on the Isthmus-The Railroad-Price of Tickets-Discontented Passengers. FANAMA, Thursday, June 21, 1850. Mesers. Greeley & McElrath:

The steamships Panama, Isthmus and New Word left this port during the week for San Francisco, taking on board about 1,200 passengers smong others Thomas Hyer and Country Mo-Cluskey of New-York.

The dysentery and Penama fever are prevailing here to a considerable extent. Some 30 em grants waiting for passage on the Sarah Sands, New-Orleans, Republic and Northerner have lately died here. Yesterday Mrs. Hardy, wilcof J. C. Hardy, and F. W. Hart, a merchant here, departed this

Very little idea is entertained here of its ever being secomplished. Many business men of Panama, and others, are about proceeding to "Realejo," the port on the Pacific side, where it is believed the Nicaragua route will connect. The West Point, William J. Pesse, New-Or-

leans, Republic and Northerner, steamers coming round the Horo, have not yet arrived in Panama, though daily expected. Business in Panama is

rather dull, and rents are declining.

The gambiers, ticket brokers and agents of steamships and sailing vessels are making some money, though not a great deal. Drinking is in

dulged in to excess, and many die from partaking too freely of the "creature comforta."

Sailing vessels are carrying passengers from Panama to San Francisco for \$150 steerage, and \$200 cabin. Steerage tickets on the Sarah Sands, (second trip) are worth \$200; on the New Orleans, will advance to \$300, or upwards. It rains in Panama every day, and the place is

dirty and disagreeable.

Let no man, consulting his comfort, leave New-York for San Francisco without procuring s

through ticket.

The passengers detained in Panama, holding tickets for the second trip of the Sarah Sands, held a meeting in the Piaza square, on the evening of the 20th June. Mr. Webb of Vermont, Chairman, and Isaac A. Stevens, Secretary, at which denun-

ciatory resolutions were passed.

The passengers, it is rumored, intend to prose steamer New-Orleans as soon as she ar rives at San Francisco, for damages sustained by detention on the Isthmus. They will lay their damages at \$1,000 or \$1,500 each passenger. They have taken the necessary uffidavits here to have their case fairly made out.

We have received by the Georgia our Isthmus papers and correspondence to the 29d ult.

A collision, which resulted in loss of life, took place between some Americans and natives at Chagres a short time since. It originated by two Americans striking some natives, who upset them in a canoe. the belligerents shooting at each other across the river. The matter was linally settled by the Al-caide and the American Consul. One native was killed, and two or three others seriously wounded. There is decidedly a better feeling growing up between the Americans and the native popula-tion; and we think it wholly in consequence of a greater ecorum being manifested by the former.

greater decorum being manifested by the former; there is not that evident desire to rush into their churches. The curiosity of many has passed away, and they see that they are treated civilly when hey use civility. [Panama Echo. The departure of the Isthmus and other vessels,

for San Francisco, has taken away a great portion of the emigrants for the gold region; yet others keep pouring in that were detained on the Isthmus, while many look with anxious expectation for the arrival of the Sarah Sands and other vessels to bear them away from this place, in which they are so unwillingly forced to remain. The bustle about the corners has somewhat abated, and ticket brokers and speculators have some breathing time, to recuperate for the next arrival. After a storm generally comes a calm. [Panama Echo.

We make the following extract from the Isthmus correspondence of the Courier & Enquire

correspondence of the Courser & Enjuster:

The propeller Chesapeake was lying at Port St. Quentine, about 200 miles south of San Diego out of fuel; her passengers had lett and had proceeded overland. Some of them were at San Diego. Mr. Cox was lying very sick on board when last heard from—about the middle of May. The Oragon passed the Columbus between San Diego and Monterey, bound ap—all well on board. Also, the steamer New World from Passama, within a day's sail of Acapulco; all well. The weather along sail of Acapulco; all well. The weather along the coast was fine and perfectly healthy. The British frigate Inconstant was at Mazatlan on the British frigate Inconstant was at Mazatian on the 10th June, intending to leave for England on the 20th inst. A number of emigrants had arrived at San Diego on the 8th June; among them was Capt. Chapman's company, from Texas. Most of the passengers at Panama, bound to San Francisco, had left in the steamers and sating vessels.

A.Mr. Shephard from the Western part of the State of New-York, died on board the Oregon on her passage down. He was very sick when taken on board of the steamer at San Francisco.

Please to inform emigrants coming out here, that

Please to inform emigrants coming out here, that they had better not pay a premium for dimes, as in nearly all the hotels, &c., they now pass as in the United States, ten for a dollar. The little steamboat Raphael Rivas, sent out to run on Chagres River, can get within fifteen or twenty miles of Gorgons. and is almost a fallure. The engine of the steam-boat Telegraph has been taken out, and is on board the brig Foster, Lovell, to sail for New-York on the 16th. The Telegraph will, in a few days, be towed to Navy Bay by the steamer Orus, there to be made a store-ship of by the Railroad Company. A schooner and sloop arrived yesterday from Jamaics, with emigrants; the greater part of them will stay at Chagres.

FROM THE ISTHMUS AND CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGIA.

The U.S. Mail Steamship Georgia, Lieutena PORTER, U. S. N. commanding, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, bringing the mails from California to June 1st, under charge of Mr. W. A. BAYLEY, U. S. Mail Agent. We are indebted to the sentlemanly Parser of

the Georgia, to Mr. Bayley, and to the Express Lines of Adams & Co. and Gregory & Co. for the prompt delivery of The Tribune's papers and dis-The Georgia sailed from Chagres on the 26th alt.

and from Havana on the 4th inst. At the latter place she left the steamship Falcon, which arrived from New-Orleans on the 3d. The U. S. ships Congress and Germantown were lying in the

Among the passengers who arrived in the Georgia are Hon. E. G. SQUIER, U. S. Chargé to Central America, and W. WALLACE LELAND, Esq. of San Francisco, late co-proprietor of the

The Oregon was to sail on the 1st of July, and was the only steamer in port. There were 1,500 passengers on the Isthmus, waiting to go on.

The Oregon passed, on her way down, the

lowing steamers bound to San Francisco, viz; 120 of June, California; Tennessee, 9th of June; of San Diego, Columbus; 19th, Panawa; on the 20th, Isthmus; same evening, New-Word.

The Georgia brings over thirty thousand letters, the la gest mail yet from California. The Oregon brought down 250 passengers.

The Georgia left Havana on the 4th of July at 8.30 A.M. and made her run to New-York in three days - hours; left in port the U. S. frigate Congress, Commodore McKeever, and the aloop of war Germantown, Capt. Lowndes; olicers and crew all well. Commidore McKeever and an interview with the Captain-Genera, and was extremely satisfied with the result of it, the Count A coy giving every assurance that the prisoners would so liberated and harmony restored.

The prisoners are at present under the control of Admiral Armero, who will give no information in regard to them, and differs entirely in his views from the Captain-General. An investigation has taken place, and the Captain-General is of opinion that many of the passengers are estirely innocent of any intention of disembarking on the island of Cuba, but were under the impression they were bound to Chagres. Admiral Armero is in favor of the harshest measures, and it is said has treated the prisoners with great cruelty. A report was circulated previous to the sailing of the Georgia, that nine of them had died from ill treatment. Great excitement provails against Americans generally-more so since the news of the burning of the steamer Guadalquiver arrived in Havana

It is generally considered to have been done on purpose, as an act of retaliation. There is also great excitement against the American Conent. Mr. Campbell, on account of some letters he wrote to the United States State Department, (reflecting, in the opinion of the Spaniards,) on their navy and militia. The Consul is obliged to keep his house fortified, and ready at any moment to repel an attack; he has been threatened with assassingtion in anonymous letters, and does not consider his life, and that of his family, safe. The Consul taken the ground that the capture of the two vessels was an illegal act, in which he is supported by all foreigners and Americans in the Havana.

The Spaniards are assembling a large naval force at Havana. Three frigates and two brigs have just arrived from Spain to join the squadron of Ad miral Armero. The Catalan party, at the head of whom is Admiral Armero, are strongly in favor of war. In the meantime, the volunteers are drilling daily, and amount now to 5,000 men.

The passengers by the Georgia were allowed to go on shore until the arrival of the Falcon, when strict orders were given that no one should leave the ships; this, no doubt, was owing to some news received by the Falcon, by a spy, who came out in The Georgia was detained four days in Havana,

vessel is bound to Chagres, with about fifty passengers. The Georgia brings home the captain (A. S.

coaling and waiting for the Falcon. The latter

Cates) and crow of the bark Lucy Ellen. Mr. LELAND has kindly furnished us with the following table of the Emigration which has passed through Chagres since Jan. 1:

From our complete files of California papers, we take the following additional items:

Massacae of Eleven Americans by the Yumas Indians-Parther Particulars.
We extract the following details of the recent
massacre at the crossing of the Colorado, from the

massacre at the crossing of the Colorado, from the Sacramento Transcript of the 30th ult.:

By a dispatch from Abel Stearns, first alcalde of the district of Los Angelos, sent by extraordinary express to Governor Burnett, we learn the following facts. On the 21st of Angel six of the Ferry Company crossed over the Colorado to the Mexican side for the purpose of bringing over the animals of some Scorinars; the rest of the sampany, numbering eight, remaining on the American side of the river. Three of the company left the houses, and were cutting poles in some wood near the ferry, and while thus engaged some fifteen or ferry, and while thus engaged some fifteen or twenty of the Yumas Indians came to them, say-ing that the captain of the ferry had sent them to out the poles. As they had never before been that employed, their motives were mistrusted. A hatchet, however, was given to one of them, with which he commenced cutting, and he was soon observed to strike very near the head of one of the Americans. The Americans hereupon drew their pistols, and the Indiana ran, circling round towards the houses belowing to the comeans. The three the houses belonging to the company. The three Americans started for the houses also: but before getting out of the woods they heard a yell, and as they emerged from the brash into the open country, the Indians fired upon them. There being little chance of escape, the party commenced firing back, running at the same time to gain the houses. They succeeded in gaining their houses, what they found the dead body of Glanton, the captain of the Ferry Company.

They next ran to a Mexican camp in the neighborhood, but were there refused admittance. They then fled to the river, and succeeded in getting off from the shore in one of their boats. The Indians now commenced shooting balls and arrows at them from both banks, while the party hurried down the river. After rowing 14 miles, they found they had outstripped the Indians, and they landed opposite a place called Algadores. That night they went 14 miles down the river, built a raft, and on the 24th crossed the Colorado. During the 24th the party changed their course and went up the river, and in the course of the day fell in with a party of Indians, from which they were fortunate eacough to escape. Pursuing their course up the river, they traveled all night on the 24th, and at daylight on the morning of the 25th they reached the Mexican camp that was at the ferry where the Indiana attack commenced, having been without food since 12 o'clock at noon of the 23d. From the Mexican the party learned the fate of the rest of their companions. They next ran to a Mexican camp in the neigh Glanton and Dr. A. L. Lincoln were asleep,

Gianton and Dr. A. L. Lincoln were asleep, each in one of the houses. A Mexican woman saw the Chief of the Yomas enter the house in which the Doctor lay and hit him on the head with a stone, whereupon he rose to his feet but was immediately killed with a club. Another woman related the death of Gianton in the same manner. The three others who remained at the houses were killed, the manner not known; but none of them had an opportunity of killing any of the Indians. The party also learned from the Mexicans that the six who crossed the river with the boat for the Bonorians were also killed by the Yumas. The bodies of five were brought over to the Mexican side and burned, as also were the bodies of Dr. Lincoln's dog and two other dogs were tied to his body and that of Gianton, and burned alive with them. A large quantity of meat was thrown into the fire at the same time. The houses were also burned down, and the bodies of the other three Americans, named A. Johnston, W.n. Pewit and John Dorsey, were consumed with them.

The names of the five others killed in the boat were Thos Harlin, of Texas; Henderson Smith, of Mo.; John Gunn, of Mo.; Thes Wilson, of Philadelphia James M. Miller, N. J.; and John Jackson.

were Thos Harlin, of Texas; Henderson Smith, of Mo.; John Gunn, of Mo.; Toos Wilson, of Philadelphia; James M. Miller, N. J.; and John Jackson, a colored man. The names of the parties killed at the house have been given. Dr. Lincoln was of St. Louis. Mo.; John J. Gianion of San Antonio, Texas; John Jackson of New York; Wm Pewit of Texas; and John Dorsey of Mo. At the time of the massacre Dr. Lincoln had in his possession \$50,000 in silver, and between \$20,000 and \$30,000 in gold, belonging to the Ferry Company, which it appears has fallen tato the hands of the Indians.

The following is the Treaty concluded by Gen. Green, of the California Militia, with the Indian Chiefs Weims, Buckler and Poollel, of the Sacramento Country:

ARTICLE 1. Henceforth and forever the American citizens and the several tribes aforementioned shall live in peace and friendship.

ARY 2. Should any Indian belonging to either of the before mentioned tribes commit any marder,